

Moscow Takes a Step to Rehabilitate Khrushchev

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The new Soviet leadership has taken a significant step toward an eventual rehabilitation of Nikita S. Khrushchev by publicly acknowledging his prominent role in the Battle of Stalingrad, one of the turning points of World War II.

For the first time since Khrushchev was ousted from power in 1964, his name was mentioned approvingly — and on three occasions — by a leading official publication. The article was published in *Kommunist*, the most authoritative ideological publication of the Soviet party's Central Committee.

Kommunist described Khrushchev and Marshal Semyon K. Timoshenko as the main leaders of the Soviet forces at Stalingrad. Khrushchev held the rank of lieutenant general at the time, but as a member of Joseph Stalin's Politburo he was the senior figure at Stalingrad.

There has been speculation in Soviet cir-

cles that Yuri V. Andropov, the new Soviet leader, would eventually seek to provide a balanced assessment of Khrushchev's accomplishments and failures.

Mr. Andropov was Khrushchev's ambassador to Hungary at the time of the 1956 uprising there. Khrushchev subsequently promoted him within the Central Committee apparatus, making him a secretary in 1962.

But a series of articles about the 40th anniversary on Feb. 2 of the Soviet victory at Stalingrad made no mention of Khrushchev.

Two articles dealing with the Stalingrad battle in the January issue of the journal "History of the U.S.S.R." made only one mention of Stalin and included several quotes from the late Soviet president, Leonid I. Brezhnev, who was not present at the battle. The articles were approved by Soviet censors in October, while Mr. Brezhnev was still alive.

An article about the battle in the journal "Questions in History of the Soviet Commun-

ist Party," which also appeared in January, did not mention either Stalin or Khrushchev. It included quotes from Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Andropov. Censors approved the article early in December, a few weeks after Mr. Andropov succeeded Mr. Brezhnev.

Another article approved in December and appearing in January, in the journal "Questions of History," made no mention of either Stalin or Khrushchev in its account of the battle. It does not mention the names of its participants, Lieutenant General L. Lelyushenko.

It seems inconceivable that *Kommunist* would mention Khrushchev approvingly without authorization from the top Kremlin officials, possibly Mr. Andropov himself. The last known mention of Khrushchev in an authoritative Soviet publication was the

announcement of his death in Pravda on Sept. 11 1971, two days after he died. The report referred to him as N.S. Khrushchev, "a private pensioner."

The authoritative *Diplomatic Dictionary*, a three-volume encyclopedia of Soviet foreign policy published by the Foreign Ministry, does not mention Khrushchev by name. It does, for example, say that President John F. Kennedy met with the Soviet prime minister in Vienna in 1961 and provides an account of their conversations. But it does not give the prime minister's name.

The *Kommunist* article also mentioned for the first time the name of Georgi M. Malenkov, who became Soviet prime minister following Stalin's death in 1953. At that time, Khrushchev became party leader. Khrushchev ousted Mr. Malenkov in 1955. Mr. Malenkov was sent to run a power plant and later disappeared from public life. He is now retired and living in Moscow.



Nikita S. Khrushchev

WORLD BRIEFS

Callers Say Stolen Horse Is Dead

DUBLIN (AP) — Callers using an assigned code word asserted Friday that Shergar, a stolen racehorse, had been injured and put to death. However, police said the calls probably were bogus and that the champion stud was still alive.

Telephone calls to the British Broadcasting Corp. and to a horse trainer, Jeremy Maxwell, and his wife, Ruth, said the horse, owned by a syndicate including the Aga Khan, was "put down" after injuring him.

Two gunmen abducted the racehorse, which was syndicated for \$15 million in 1981, from an Irish stud farm Tuesday. They demanded a ransom of 2 million Irish pounds (\$2.7 million).

Yugoslav Daily Rejects Criticism

BELGRADE (AP) — An influential Belgrade daily, one of five newspapers sharply denounced by a senior Communist Party official, rejected official criticism of the press Friday and warned the government against a crackdown on news media.

Slavoljub Djukic, a leading journalist in the current drive of the Yugoslav press for greater freedom, said the "press does not exist for the sake of journalists" and demanded that "certain pressures that the press is subject to down to the right size should be made impossible."

Earlier this week, Dobroivoje Vidic, a senior party official, charged that "hostile and alien conceptions" had crept into the media "as part of carefully schemed activities of people striving to topple Yugoslavia's constitutional system." Mr. Djukic's warning appeared in his editorial column in the nationally circulated daily, Politika, whose editor had been singled out for criticism.

House Subpoenas 37 U.S. Aides

WASHINGTON (LAT) — A subcommittee of the House Energy and Commerce Committee has issued subpoenas for 37 Environmental Protection Agency officials, including Anne M. Gorsuch, the agency's administrator.

Under the subpoenas, issued Thursday by the subcommittee on investigation and oversight, the officials have until mid-March to make plans to describe in closed session the details of a cleanup at East River hazardous waste sites. The subcommittee's Democratic chairman, John D. Dingell of Michigan, said members wanted to counter Mrs. Gorsuch's refusal to allow agency employees to be interviewed by committee staff members unless they had a lawyer and a Republican congressman or party staff member present.

Russians Await U.S. Missile Plan

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet Union "has gone as far as it could go to compromise at the Geneva talks on reducing nuclear arms and now awaits new proposals from the United States," an official Soviet communiqué said Friday.

Commenting on the European tour just completed by U.S. Vice President George Bush, the Novosti press agency said Mr. Bush had failed to convince Europeans to support the so-called zero-option proposal advanced by the United States. The plan calls for a missile reduction to zero by both the United States and the Soviet Union.

Vladimir Alexeyev, the Novosti commentator, reiterated a December proposal by the Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov to cut medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe to the level of the 162 missiles controlled by Britain and France. Mr. Alexeyev said the plan was one of "numerous serious compromise proposals" advanced by Moscow.

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Shaping Leg

Schmidt Says W. German Election Is No World Political 'Watershed'

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — Out of power and out of the limelight, he still ranks in the polls as the most popular politician in West Germany. A shoo-in for his hometown Hamburg constituency, Helmut Schmidt is taking it fairly easy in this winter campaign, pacing himself physically and leaving the center stage to Hans-Joachim Vogel, the Social Democrats' underdog candidate for chancellor.

As snow fluttered onto the pine trees outside his modest Bonn office, Mr. Schmidt suggested that perhaps too much was being made of the March 6 West German parliamentary election.

"It's an important election after 13 years of Social Democratic rule," acknowledged the 64-year-old former chancellor, who was ousted five months ago when the small Free Democratic Party gave its support to Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats in a parliamentary switch. "It's the test of whether the people want this change through the back door to be legitimized or not."

But he rejected the idea that fundamental differences between the big parties over international security issues, or, in election shorthand, missiles, had invested next month's vote with an overriding significance. "It has nothing to do with a watershed in international politics," said Mr. Schmidt firmly. "Nonetheless."

He sensed that "quite a few people in Washington" would like the Kohl government to win on March 6. "This feeling they try to hide, but still it shows," said Mr. Schmidt. "The Germans don't like it, and it thereby does hurt the government presently in office."

The Free Democrats, now under the leadership of Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German foreign minister, are an old party that had won more than 10 percent in the last national election and wielded power far beyond its size as coalition partner of the ruling Social Democrats.

But last fall, Mr. Genscher took the Free Democrats out of the coalition with the Social Democrats and into an alliance with the Christian Democrats. This led to the fall of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and precipitated the election. It also split the Free Democrats and, at least initially, nearly destroyed their standing with the voters.

The Social Democrats seized upon the issue a few days ago. Mr. Vogel and Willy Brandt, the former chancellor, among others, charged that the Christian Democrats had created a climate of fear of economic collapse and were appealing for capital flight and an "investment strike." A labor party declaration accused the Christian Democrats of engaging in a "class struggle from above."

The Christian Democrats countered by saying, in effect, that if Mr. Vogel inspired fears of an economic downturn it was his problem and not theirs.

A week ago the Social Democrats began taking their distance from the Greens. Party officials let it be known that contrary to statements last fall, they would not be willing to form a government if they could do so only with the parliamentary support of the Greens.

There would be no talks about such a possibility with the Greens, the party said.

Whether the change of strategy is a reaction to voter fears is not clear. Social Democratic leaders have been saying publicly that according to their polls, the Greens will not make it into parliament anyway. The strategy therefore is to cut into the voting strength of the Greens rather than to deal generally with a potential ally.

The change has been criticized by some of Mr. Vogel's supporters. Der Spiegel, West Germany's leading political weekly, charged that the Social Democrats were no longer in the campaign to win but were playing for second place. Peter Glotz, the party's campaign manager, denied this contention in an interview, saying that the Social Democrats had moved to within three percentage points of the Christian Democrats and thus had a good chance to overtake them.

The Social Democrats have revised their strategy also toward the Free Democrats. After ignoring their former partner at the start of the campaign, they now concentrate much of their fire on him.

The Christian Democrats have started a modest recovery and are now within striking distance of the Free Democrats and, at least initially, nearly destroyed their standing with the voters.

The Greens, by contrast, are a new and, to some West Germans, a threatening power in politics. They have done well in local elections and brought out tens of thousands of demonstrators on specific local issues in various parts of the country. But this is their first bid for a major share of the power nationally.

The battle of the two small parties — one fighting for survival, the other coming out of nowhere — has given a special emotional edge to the election campaign.

Mr. Schmidt, the previous Social

man, stood on the right wing of his party. Mr. Vogel not only made an opening to the left wing but also went out of his way to identify with many of the causes championed by the Greens.

This apparently frightened many of the conservative voters among the middle classes and within the business community who see the specter of an alliance of leftists — a "red-green" coalition — and, in the case of a victory of the left, a Social Democratic government having to

rely on the Free Democrats.

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For Mr. Vogel and his party it is

essential to keep the Free Democ-

rats out of the Bundestag. The

reasoning is that if the Christian

Democrats have to govern alone

they will be unable to stay in

power long, whereas if they come

to power in a coalition with the

Free Democrats they may well be

able to keep it for eight or 12 years.

There is a general feeling that this is one of the most arduous as well as most important political campaigns in West Germany's postwar history. The end of the West German economic miracle and the rapidly rising rate of unemployment are cited as major factors in this mood.

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Congress Warned of Risks in Deficits

Its Budget Office Urges 'Broad Strategies' on Spending Cuts, Taxation

By Edward Cowan

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — According to the report, "the American economy faces unprecedented risks" from large budget deficits, the Congressional Budget Office has told Congress that it should act this year in its reaching ways to curb the rise of U.S. government spending and to raise additional tax revenues.

The office and its founding director, Alice M. Rivlin, offered the advice Thursday in unusually forceful language in the 1983 edition of "Reducing the Defense Spending and Keeping Options." The volume is expected to be a basic working document for Congress, where there is virtually unanimous agreement that the deficit must be cut, but much disagreement about how to do it.

Mrs. Rivlin, who has resigned after two four-year terms, based her introduction with the kind of vanished advice she has usually refrained from giving.

"The prospect of continuing large federal deficits" through

more than two percent of the gross national product — the sum of all economic activity — in what is expected to be the strong phase of the business cycle, after 1984.

In this, as in the view that deficit financing is less troublesome when the economy has a lot of slack — as now — Mrs. Rivlin's report accepted a view held by the administration and many economists.

Mrs. Rivlin said later that to make the large cuts in the deficit she was recommending — \$400 billion to \$1 trillion cumulatively for the years 1984-85 — Congress should reduce military and other spending and legislative tax increases this year. She refused to be more specific, saying Congress had to choose after weighing the many alternatives listed.

The report cautioned Congress that "marginal tinkering with the budget cannot yield adequate savings"; instead, it said, "broad strategies" are needed, such as "raising revenues" to pay for "defense growth" reductions in spending or a combination of each.

The budget office advised Congress to strive for a deficit of no

more than 2 percent of the gross national product — the sum of all economic activity — in what is expected to be the strong phase of the business cycle, after 1984.

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The report argued that cuts must be made in military spending and entitlement programs — unless money is paid out automatically to individuals meeting fixed criteria — because the two categories account for three-fourths of the projected \$345 billion in additional spending in 1984-85.

New suggestions identified by



Alice M. Rivlin

Pressure Builds in U.S. Congress For Peace Talks in El Salvador

By Margot Hornblower

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Frustration is rising in Congress over the political and military deadlock in El Salvador, increasing the pressure on the Reagan administration to insist on talks between the guerrillas and the Salvadoran government.

Key members of the Senate Foreign Relations and House Foreign Affairs committees say Congress may attach new conditions to the administration's 1984 military aid request for El Salvador, perhaps requiring the Salvadoran government to initiate talks with the leftist opposition in order to receive U.S. assistance.

The document calls for a halt in what it calls the administration's support for a covert war against Nicaragua, which it said, has produced "a propaganda bonanza for the leftist, an excuse for a military buildup by Managua and a growing threat of regional war."

Several new ways listed to broaden the tax base, or make more income taxable, were limiting entertainment deductions to half of expenses, limiting nonbusiness interest deductions to \$10,000, elimination of income averaging and improving taxpayer compliance.

Senator Alan Cranston of California, a ranking member of the Foreign Relations Committee.

It said: "The Reagan administration has chosen a policy which lends confidence to the terrorist right; which motivates and strengthens the terrorist left; which contributes in doing so to further violence; and which has provided nothing but bitter discouragement for those genuinely committed to peace and democracy in the region."

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While the Studds bill, which would suspend military aid, has the strong support of church groups and, recently, of the AFL-CIO, it appears unlikely to pass. Members fear an abrupt aid cutoff would play into the hands of extremists on the right and the left, while leaving the U.S.-supported moderates with no power base.

Military in Uruguay

Seeks to Slow Return To Democratic Past

By Jackson Diehl

Washington Post Service

Montevideo — Ever since Uruguay voted in resounding opposition to its fading armed forces government last November, military authority has been quietly shoving Uruguayan politics away from public view.

Outdoor meetings are no longer permitted, and the signs that marked the headquarters of political party movements have been ordered removed. The pro-government newspapers have shuffled politics to the back pages and last week a magazine was shut for interviewing a leading conservative politician.

Uruguay's generals speak much now of maintaining order. In November, the government carried out a major step of its promised democratic opening by permitting the first political party primary elections in 10 years of authoritarian rule.

The result was overwhelming majorities for anti-government slates.

Now, very methodically, the generals are seeking to slow the democratic momentum. "Liberty is what is excessive," in Uruguay, said the interior minister, General Yamandu Trindad, recently.

The crossed political currents define one of the most delicate of the democratic movements emerging in southern South America.

Surrounded by Brazil and Argentina and politically reflective of both, Uruguay appears to be teetering between its own democratic traditions and the region's lingering creed of institutional military rule.

Military leaders have promised to inaugurate a civilian government in early 1985, following an elaborately scheduled process of internal party reorganization, military-civilian negotiations, constitutional revision and general elections.

The first of those steps, including November's election of delegates to party conventions, has prompted the leadership of Uruguay's traditional parties to resurface nearly intact after a decade of enforced inactivity.

Propelled by widespread discontent with failed economic policies and led by the military's harshest critics, the party leaderships now expect to return to the country to much the same government and policies that were disrupted by terrorism and then overturned by the military in 1973.

For many Uruguayans, their democratic past is the great pride of a country often overlooked among South America's giants. It has been governed by progressive democratic governments for most of the 20th century. It introduced women's suffrage and the eight-hour workday before many nations in Europe. With the wealth of its

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Talks for El Salvador

It seems that at least one part of the American government, centered in the State Department, fears that the bottom may drop out of the current American policy in El Salvador. Either the government's situation there will deteriorate or U.S. congressional support will fail. This is, in our view, a correct, conservative and prudent analysis, given the Salvadoran government's continuing difficulties and the growing unrest in the U.S. Congress. It is the basis for the consideration now being given to a new American approach to resolving the multiple issues — peace, security, power, justice, regional stability, external influence — of the war.

To judge by what is known, the State Department is dead set against cutting or conditioning the current life-sustaining American aid to El Salvador in order to compel Salvadorans either to do more in human rights and reforms or to enter negotiations with the left. There is some favor for this approach in Congress, but none in the Reagan administration. Rather, the department means to try, through an intermediary, to see if negotiations can be started between the two Salvadoran sides.

Explicitly, the effort rejects the guerrillas' proposal for talks in which the left would gain a share of power without having earned it in elections. But the effort also involves, implicitly, backing off the support the United States

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Death and the Court

The U.S. Supreme Court, which is supposed to look after the fair administration of the death penalty, now leads the nation in mismanaging that sentence. Justice Potter Stewart's vivid complaint a decade ago that the penalty was "so freakishly and so wantonly imposed" can now be properly directed to the highest court in the land.

In December, the court allowed the execution of Charles Brooks, a Texas murderer, by lethal injection — even though unanswerable arguments that he had been denied the judicial review that federal law requires. Now, in the Thomas Barefoot case, the court calls for special argument on what the courts should do when asked to stay an execution. There is no legal difference between the cases — except that one inmate was executed while the other lives for another day in court.

Both men committed vicious murders. Mr. Brooks killed or helped to kill a used-car salesman; Mr. Barefoot murdered a policeman. Each appealed his death sentence through several courts and was turned down by a federal

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

After Bush, a Void

Mr. Bush has learned a little on his European trek. He pointedly declined to use the words "zero option" in the Guildhall [in London]. He quoted his leader: "There can be no winners in nuclear war — only losers." He unveiled no more disastrously misguided "open letters" from the White House. He talked of flexibility and of the clear support of Mrs. Thatcher (which is not necessarily the same thing). But there is now, perhaps, no way that itinerant politicians can win these arguments by words if they emerge from such an ambivalent and chaotic Washington background. Only deeds will do. Only the outcome at Geneva can decide. And in the meantime the void in Western policy — a void opened again by Mr. Bush's lack of specific proposals and by Mr. Andropov's wily lobbying of new nations into the ring — yawns wider and wider.

— The Guardian (London).

An End to 'Sharonism'?

The decline, if not the fall, of Ariel Sharon as an Israeli political superpower seems almost certain. But if Mr. Sharon has been gravely discredited, the question remains: To what extent was "Sharonism" — a clearly defined and readily recognizable Israeli security doctrine — been equally discredited?

The answer could make a very big difference in Israeli policy — not to mention U.S.-Israeli relations.

As prime minister, Menachem Begin has been much more than nominally Mr. Sharon's boss: What Mr. Sharon did, it has been assumed, Mr. Begin has supported, for whatever combination of policy and political reasons. But Mr. Sharon has been the professional military strategist — the driving, initiative force — to whose judgment Mr. Begin more often than not deferred.

Mr. Sharon has also been the most outspoken obstructionist of U.S. policy. He was openly contemptuous of both the follow-up Reagan "initiative" to Camp David and the efforts of Philip C. Habib, the U.S. special envoy, to arrange the withdrawal of Israeli and other foreign forces from Lebanon.

— Dawn (Karachi).

FROM OUR FEB. 12 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Gunrunning Off Macao

SHANGHAI — The Japanese Shipowners Union demands the release of the Japanese gunrunner Tatsu-Maru. It declares that the arrival of the ship by the Chinese Customs officials was illegal, because the cargo of rifles and ammunition had been authorized by the Osaka police and the Kobe Harbor Customs authorities. The shipowners union alleges that the Macao authorities granted permission that the Macao authorities granted permission to import arms intended for the Chinese revolutionaries. Agents of the Japanese government recently approached officials of the Chinese authorities, offering to sell them nearly 100,000 Russian rifles, part of their spoils in the recent war. It is believed the cargo seized off Macao forms part of these arms.

1933: Cuban Revolt Reported

MIAMI — Despite official denial from Havana, the N.Y. Herald Tribune correspondent learned today that a new revolt has broken out in Cuba. Exiled Cubans here expect word momentarily of the outbreak, which has as its aim the forcible overthrow of the Machado government. Two well-equipped armies, commanded by two sons of General Mario Menocal, the exiled Cuban leader, are marching on Havana tonight. The revolutionary forces are reported to be augmented by several hundred veterans of the American army who saw service in France during the World War. The revolt follows attempts by opposition groups to capitalize on widespread discontent over President Machado's dictatorial regime.

New Israeli Flexibility Appears Likely

By Richard Strauss
and Ken Wollack

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration's cautious public reaction to the Israeli inquiry commission's report belies months of anxious anticipation.

It was originally thought by some in the administration that a harsh report might so disrupt the political climate in Israel that the Begin government would fall and be replaced by a Labor coalition.

The well-kept secret in Washington (especially since the qualified endorsement by the Labor Party leader, Shimon Peres, of President Reagan's Mideast peace initiative) is the administration's preference for a Labor government.

However, a more realistic assessment ultimately prevailed. It was soon realized that there was little chance that even a blanket condemnation of the Begin government would shake the Likud bloc's popular support. Therefore, senior officials in the administration scaled down their expectations and narrowed their focus to the departure of their bête noire, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon.

With Mr. Sharon out of the way, some argue that the "relentless locomotive" (as one administration policymaker described him) of Israeli policy in Lebanon will be stopped. These officials believe that the real problem in the Lebanon negotiations has not been the question of security arrangements for Israel's northern borders, but rather Mr. Sharon's efforts to use military power to shape his own political objectives in Lebanon.

Ostensibly, Mr. Sharon has sought full normalization with the Lebanese government, but U.S. officials assert that his ultimate goal is to bring Lebanon in under Israel's sphere of influence. It is for this reason U.S. officials believe that Mr. Sharon has tried to discredit the role of the multinational force, including the American Marine contingent, and to prevent it from expanding its functions.

With Mr. Sharon out of the cabinet or at least

stripped of his defense portfolio, American officials believe that Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and David Kinche, Israel's negotiator in the Lebanon talks, will play the dominant role on Lebanon. Mr. Shamir and Mr. Kinche, while seeking to win maximum security guarantees for Israel, are viewed in Washington as more sensitive to U.S.-Israel relations and to the need to reach an acceptable political accommodation with the Gemayel government.

And even on the most intractable West Bank issue, some U.S. officials believe that notwithstanding Mr. Begin's deeply held convictions, the Israeli prime minister would be able to display more flexibility on the crucial question of "freezing" Israeli settlements. Without Mr. Sharon, said one administration official, "the Israeli position on the West Bank will be tough and hard but not frozen."

Moreover, the departure of Mr. Sharon in the domestic turmoil that Mr. Begin must now deal with, in the words of one State Department official, "creates a window of opportunity" for U.S. policymakers. This official believes that at some point Mr. Begin must look to repair the battered state of U.S.-Israeli relations. Then the United States can press for its two chief goals — withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon and adoption of the president's peace initiative.

However, senior U.S. officials believe that before they can take advantage of the political turmoil in Israel, they must break the linkage between Lebanon and the president's plan.

As originally envisioned by the administration, Mr. Reagan's Sept. 1 peace plan was to run parallel to the Lebanon negotiations, which the United States had hoped would produce an agreement on withdrawal of all foreign forces by December of last year.

As the U.S. timetable slipped into the new year, however, Egypt and Saudi Arabia, in particular, demanded a demonstration of U.S. resolve in Lebanon before proceeding to any peace negotiations on the West Bank.

"The Arabs were telling Hussein that if the United States can't achieve an Israeli withdrawal in Lebanon, how can we expect the United States to deliver on the West Bank?" one American official said.

Acquiescing in the principle of linkage, the administration began pressing for a quick Israeli agreement on withdrawal before March 1, the date set by King Hussein for his decision on whether to enter the peace process.

"The administration allowed its most important goal (the Reagan peace plan) to become hostage to Lebanon," lamented one administration official. U.S. officials argue that the prospect of American pressure on the West Bank issue upon completion of the Lebanon talks is a "disincentive" for Israel to make major concessions.

As a result, administration officials, resigned to the fact that a withdrawal agreement in Lebanon will not be reached before March 1, are now seeking ways to return to their original "two-track" policy. They hope to persuade King Hussein that Israeli troops will eventually withdraw from Lebanon and that now, following the release of the massacre inquiry report, is the ideal time for the king to announce his readiness to join peace negotiations.

"This would put Begin on the spot," one U.S. official said. And if Mr. Begin were to seek vindication of his Lebanon policies by precipitating new national elections, King Hussein — as a State Department official said — "could add peace with Jordan" as another campaign issue.

The authors are co-editors of the Middle East Policy Survey, a biweekly newsletter published in Washington. They contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

Decoupling The Zero Argument

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Vice President George Bush argued strenuously in Europe for the ideal "eliminating from the face of the earth an entire class of new dead missiles." But the ideal is seldom attainable; and the more the Reagan administration pushes for this one, the more it actually appears to be.

In his Geneva speech, Mr. Bush declared that the "zero option" was a "most position." If the administration regards its proposal as a "moral position" rather than a negotiating position, President Reagan would have obvious difficulty in compromising it. And Mr. Bush's challenge to Moscow was to formulate an acceptable compromise but to "come up with a plan to banish these [intermediate-range] missiles."

That seemed to ask Moscow to propose its own zero option. This is what Mr. Bush is reported to have done from the European side of the table, and it certainly did not seem to do much ground.

Perhaps that is only astute negotiating tactics — shooting up a friend's position, if any, well concealed from Moscow. But in an article in The New York Times, meanwhile, Lawrence S. Eagleburger, the undersecretary of state, made deploying American missiles in Europe appear to be positively useful step (A.R., Feb. 9).

As well as a military counter to the Soviets," Mr. Eagleburger wrote. "The Pershing and cruise missiles will serve as a vivid political symbol of the unbreakable security connection between the democracies of Western Europe and of North America." This does not read as if he wants to eliminate SALE IN PARIS NOUVEAU D'ART EXHIBITIONS

Mr. Bush, in Paris, made the same suggestion in reverse — that the Soviet Union, having already deployed sufficient missiles to inundate Western Europe, is now trying to do away from the obligations of a collective security arrangement with each other.

Mr. Eagleburger said, "Mr. Bush also insisted that the Soviet proposal would leave Moscow, as the vice president put it, "with significant advantages, in particular a monopoly over the United States in intermediate-range missiles."

On the face of it, these statements seem to proclaim the "moral position" that Mr. Reagan's zero option is the only alternative to a Soviet monopoly in intermediate-range missiles in Europe.

If that is an accurate interpretation of the Bush-Eagleburger statement, it amounts almost to a formula to in Europe. But it also overlooks several vital points:

• Since 1963, when the United States withdrew its Thor and Jupiter medium-range missiles from the Conventional, the Soviet Union, with about 650 SS-4s and SS-5s deployed, has in fact had a monopoly on such missiles in Europe. But no decoupling resulted, and for most of that period U.S. land- and sea-based intercontinental missiles, British and French nuclear forces, and NATO aircraft armed with nuclear weapons were regarded as providing sufficient deterrent to Soviet missile attack on Europe.

• The Soviet monopoly became intolerable, first to European governments, hence to the United States only after 1977, when Moscow began deploying the modern, three-warhead SS-20.

• To demand that the Russians now dismantle all their medium-range missiles is to ask them not only to give up the frightening SS-20 but also the medium-range missile advantage accepted for more than a decade by five American presidents — while NATO would give up none of its weapons those presidents relied upon to counter the Soviet advantage.

• If Moscow refuses this one-sided demand, and NATO missile deployment proceeds, the Pershing-1 will be only six to eight minutes from targets in the Soviet Union, surely to destabilizing development. It might also prove to be a "vivid symbol" of millions of Western Europeans, as of coupled U.S.-European security but of U.S. determination to defend Europe only from European soil.

• Zero is not the only option, and is probably unattainable anyway. Demanding that the Russians give back the 1,200 warheads they aim a Western Europe today to the roughly 600 they had in 1977 (or less, if possible), would offer better prospects of success.

The New York Times

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

A Sailor's Role

Regarding "The Case Against Passivity" (1/17, Jan. 31):

I would, as an eyewitness, like to add some disruptive thoughts to Herbert London's level-headed piece.

A year before independence, there was no plan or intention to grant independence to India or Pakistan. It was still considered a few years away. Some 600 million Indians were held under the British jackboot by fewer than 20,000 British troops, mostly conscripts with diarrhea.

Gandhi's passive resistance, of course, had its effect, but riots, the murder of security troops and so forth also played a softening-up role on British Raj policy, particularly as the old internal divide-and-rule system failed in disciplining the Indian Army had failed, due to a growing national political sense among the troops.

The turning point of Indian history

was caused, however, by Mohammed Khan, a seaman in the Royal Indian Navy. He mutinied the entire Royal Indian Navy fleet at Bombay, Karachi, and other ports. The ships sought independence and pointed their guns at the Taj Mahal Hotel, the Yacht Club and the city of Bombay generally. This astonishing stick-up lasted a week. It was a no-win situation for the British Raj and was therefore covered by a great embargo. Immediately after this tiny, independent legislation was rushed through with the terrifying cost in human lives that is well known.

The only reference to Khan's mutiny I have ever come across is in John Master's novel "Showman Junction." Gandhi, Nehru and Mohammed Ali Jinnah played no part in this sailor's decisive action, which is probably why it is never mentioned.

PHILIP DALLAS.
Rome.



For Latin America, Hope Comes From Europe

By Carlos Fuentes

This weekend, at the invitation of President François Mitterrand, notable artists and intellectuals from around the world will gather in Paris for a conference on culture during economic and political crisis. Among those invited was the Mexican writer Carlos Fuentes, who sent this message to confer.

This is important for Latin America, where so many of our countries are struggling to cease being banana republics, but do not want to become balata republics. We find ourselves starting from zero, both politically and economically: the first priority is to educate and heal. Over and over, in Mexico, in Guatemala, in Cuba, in Chile, in Nicaragua, the United States has tried to obstruct these modest goals from becoming reality. Over and over, political intervention, blockades, propaganda campaigns and armed invasion have been the North American response to the minimal gestures of Latin American independence.

These facts hurt us, condition us and sometimes even blind us. I believe that European socialism can be the axis for a different option for Latin America. This option favors a multipolar world. It favors the diversification of cooperation for development and democracy without the dictatorship of private capital or dogmatic bureaucracies.

From Mexico to Argentina, Latin America is about to live one of the most profound transformations of its history. Not only are the cardboards castles of our old Iberian patrimonial system falling down. The celluloid skyscrapers of North American exploitation, the onion domes and the paper pagodas of communism and, in general, the excessive confidence in unlimited perfectibility and progress

for progress's sake, are all crumbling before our very eyes. I think we are finally going to find ourselves with societies neither new nor old but, simply, finally, ours: authentically Latin American, congruous in their identification of political and cultural values.

These societies must take care of the basic needs of health, education and labor, but without sacrificing the equally basic needs of debate, criticism and unhindered political and cultural expression. The United States shall be sorry that it did not identify itself with our true possibilities and could not abide our freedom. The United States shall one day find itself alone with its boor companion, the Soviet Union, lamenting the passing of the world that they dominated so foolishly, so dangerously.

The pretenses against democracy in Latin America are as fragile as the spheres of influence. These spheres will only be deflated if we all deny this "right" to both powers. Let Poland be Poland; let Nicaragua be Nicaragua.

The hope of Latin American inde-

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1st Inst	482.13	484.64	473.14	479.50	+4.16
15 Inst	124.48	125.29	121.08	122.66	-0.23
55 Inst	431.19	434.02	425.65	425.65	-0.27

Standard & Poors Index

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	105.50	104.35	102.43	-1.25
Industrials	168.67	162.92	162.92	+0.63
Utilities	61.32	61.32	61.32	-0.22
Total	122.12	121.25	121.25	-0.22
New highs	174	121	39	78
New lows	1	1	1	0

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sold	Short
Feb. 10	177,912	200,644	1,773
Feb. 8	200,842	206,419	1,208
Feb. 7	192,237	197,713	1,577
Feb. 6	197,212	201,713	1,577

Market Summary, Feb. 11

Market Diaries

NYSE

AMEX Stock Index

Class	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
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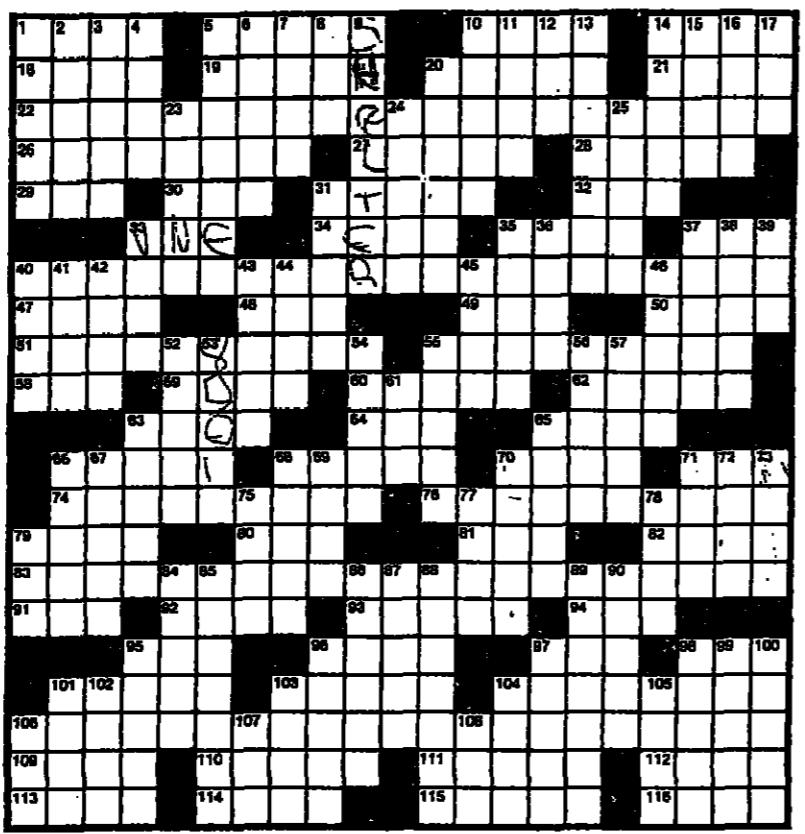
1 About 17 million sq. mi.
5 Beard Walker
10 Dig hard
14 Party victim
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16 Title for
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21 Gas
22 Edward G.
Robinson film:
1948
26 Puts out
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27 Face,
militarily
28 Finances
29 Notice
30 Back a band
31 Patron saint of
France
32 Gen. Eaker
33 — hours
34 Deserve
35 Market's
place
37 Harper Valley
39 Gormand and
Green musical
47 Playboy
48 Onassis
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committee
50 Indonesian
island group
51 Gershwin tune
55 Maxwell
Andrew play
58 Switch words
59 Court
60 Comets
60 Con job
62 Outdistances
63 1, 66 et al.

ACROSS

64 Kind of ear
65 Twist
66 Property
67 Trigger or
Champion
70 Solar disk
71 Farm sound
74 1940, 1890, etc.
75 " — Rose"
78 Long times
80 Poet of Isr.
81 Needish
82 Buck's
follower
83 Words from
Berlin
91 Harvest
goddess
92 Speeds
93 Counterpart of
Rizzino
94 7000
95 Teenager
96 Japanese deer
97 D.A., e.g.
98 Coat-label
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101 Used a radio
103 Circus
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104 — de Troyes,
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poet
106 Command-
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109 Rose Bowl, for
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110 Ever
111 Cache
112 Church
calendar
113 Arctic township
114 Golfing goals
115 Bristlelike
parts
116 Incapacitate a
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Of Clocks and Calendars By Louis Sabin



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

DICE BIRING MUNI ADIAN
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HELPING AGITATE ASKED
RELACES ELLI ARTS
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FACTORY CHILLING HEP
GLEN HESTER ITION
LARBY TOTORU ASHOT
BLASCA HORSE BLEVE
AMERICA INN SPAILED
SAVORY WEELE ALICES
TREND ROBERT STACK
ACRE APOD ASB AMPS
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DOLLO LOPETTY STASHED
ARLO DRAPE JCOND AUSA
TEST DRAPE DARS NEED

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1 " — Del"
2 Net
3 Fireplace
4 U.S. Davis Cup
captain
5 Pose
(danger)

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17 A bandleader
for Doris
28 Slipshod
30 Collection of
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34 Matisse
35 Roberto of the
ring
37 Soviet news
source
8 " — Clear
Over" —
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44 Goddess of
discord
45 water down
46 Jacques' cup
52 Prohibit
53 Long and slim
54 Met bass-
baritones
55 Primes a
timepiece
56 Terry or
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57 Leather strip
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71 Hg's spouse
72 Presently
73 "I had rather
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74 Shak.
75 Buttoned
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76 Protection
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WEATHER

BOOKS

DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN POP/ROCK
Slang And Shop Talk; Styles And Sounds; Fads And
Fashions; People And Places; Dances And Diversions.
By Arnold Shaw. 440 pp. \$25 cloth; \$12.95 paper.
Shireen Books/The Free Press/Macmillan,
866 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Henry Pleasant

As Arnold Shaw says in his "Preface and Acknowledgments," this "is not a biographical dictionary, but a style and semantic dictionary." And as such, drawing on the compiler's long career as record producer, publisher, chronicler of the popular music scene and, currently, Adjunct Professor of Music at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, it is not only a researcher's but also an etymologist's delight.

Take for a starter the entry under Plated Fifth: "The Blues used a scale that contained a flattened third and seventh. Bop made extensive use of the flattened fifth, technically a shaped fourth or eleventh. During the controversy that developed between Dixieland and Bop performers, splitting Jazz into warring camps, guitarist Eddie Condon (1905-1973), a leading exponent of the two-beat Dixieland style, said: 'We don't flat our fifths, we drink them.'"

Condon, of course, was a Moldy Fig. What? Shaw tells us: "A vapid term applied by boppers and Bop Fans to those who favored Dixieland Jazz." And Bop "a modern Jazz style that developed in Harlem shortly after World War II ... Known originally as Bebop or Reboop, as the result of a characteristic two-note figure, the style eventually came to be known as Bop. The drum stopped being a time-beater and not only soloed, but dropped bombs at unexpected moments."

While still with B. pause at Boogie-Woogie: "An eight-to-the-bar piano style employing an ostinato piano with a blues chord structure: I/V-I/V-I ... As a bad jargon 'boogie' meant the devil and, as a verb, 'sexual intercourse.'"

Or Barrelhouse: "A barrelhouse was a low-down juice joint where the bar consisted of a plank stretched across two barrels. The rough, bluesy piano style played here took its name from the joint. To cope with the noise level of the revelers, a pianist had to have a pair of powerful mits."

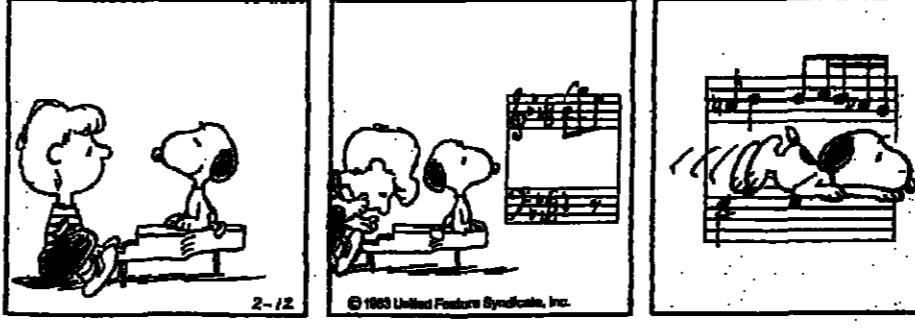
Fuzzbox is nice: "Somebody said, 'it makes a guitar sound as though it were being played through the back end of an elephant.' ... Someone has suggested that the beards and long hair of the sixties are symbolic of a generation that prefers 'fuzz to clarity. See also feedback, tape reverb, wah-wah pedal."

And Gateouth: "While 'gate' was used during the Swing era to mean a man, 'Gateouth' referred to a big, wide mouth. Louis Armstrong (1900-1971) came from New Orleans with the nickname 'Gateouth' before he became known as Satchmo."

The etymology of Gut-Bucket may come as a surprise to many reasonably fluent in the popular music vernacular: "The gut-bucket, in the post-Civil War period was a container that caught the drippings or 'guttering' of the reclining barrels from which gin was sold. The low-down music played in the honky-tonks dispensing the gin caught well the spirit of the surroundings, and, quite naturally, the music took its name from the scene."

Even for Shaw the etymology of Honky-Tonk remains obscure.

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



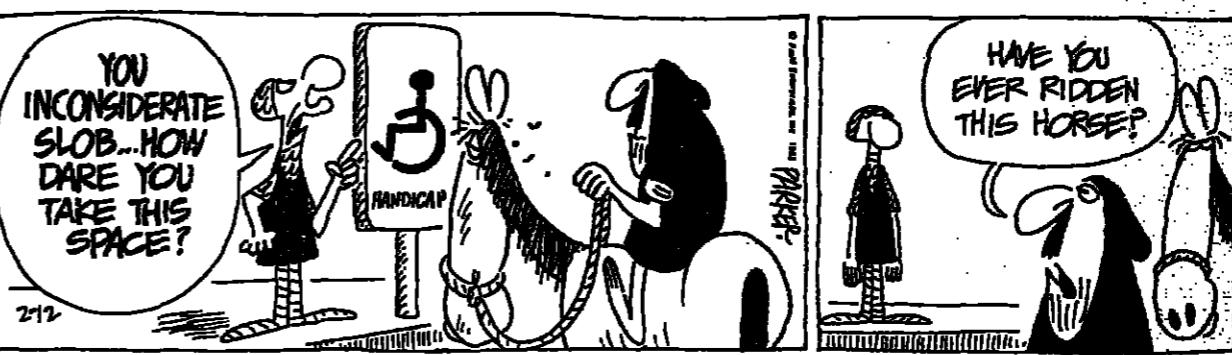
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



JUMBLE

THAT SCRABLED WORD GAME

By Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YADDID

DODG

GODD

DODG

LEBIE

DODG

DODG

DODG

NAUSED

DODG

DODG

DODG

FOISSY

DODG

DODG

DODG

DODG

DODG

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "DODG" — "DODG"

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GNOOME JUROR CANDID BENIGN

Answer: What training for service in submarines has to be—UNDERGONE

DENNIS THE MENACE



"BUT IF IT'S NOT FUNNY, HOW COME I'M LAUGHING?"

King It Quits

NFL
Dolphins
Browns
Bills
Redskins
Buccaneers
Patriots
Colts
Vikings
Bengals
Jaguars
Chiefs
Rams
Cardinals
Dolphins
Browns
Bills
Redskins
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Buccaneers
Patriots
Colts
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Chiefs
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CardinalsBrowns
Bills
Red

SPORTS

Calling It Quits: For Some, It's 'Burnout' Time

In the NFL,
8 Goodbyes

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — Dick Vermeil was burned out. Ray Perkins was homesick. Walt Michaels needed a vacation. Chuck Knox simply needed a vacation from Buffalo. The others? They suffered from that familiar coaching malady — not enough victories.

Michaels announced Wednesday that he was retiring as coach of the New York Jets, because, he said, he hadn't had a vacation in 32 years. He became the eighth National Football League coach to leave his team since the end of the 1982 season — voluntarily or otherwise.

That is not a record — there were 10 coaching changes between the 1977 and 1978 seasons. But this year's turnover, coming after a 57-day strike and a nine-game regular season, seems to emphasize that life at the top of the coaching world isn't that easy.

The roster of departed coaches includes:

• Perkins, who announced Dec. 15 that he would resign from the New York Giants coach to take Ray Bryant's job as head coach at Alabama, his alma mater. Perkins, who said he couldn't refuse an offer to return home, also was reported to have been disillusioned with professional football by the strike.

• Vermeil, who quit the Philadelphia Eagles two years after taking them to the Super Bowl, because, he said, he was "emotionally burned out." He took a job as a sports analyst for CBS.

• Knox, who resigned with a year left on a six-year contract with the Buffalo Bills after continuing differences with the club's management. One day later, he signed with the Seattle Seahawks.

• Mike McCormick, a much-traveled survivor of the coaching wars who vacated the Seahawks' job to move up to general manager.

• Marv Levy, fired by the Kansas City Chiefs after the team improved its record each of his first four years before stumbling in the strike-shortened 1982 season. One reason given by the Chiefs: Levy's offense was too dull, failing to attract enough fans to Arrowhead Stadium.



The New York Times
A recent departure: Walt Michaels, New York Jets.

Parcells with the Giants, Marion Campbell with the Eagles, Ray Stephenson with the Bills and Joe Walton with the Jets, all moved up from assistant jobs with their teams. John Mackovic in Kansas City and Dan Henning in Atlanta, moved up from assistant coaching jobs in Dallas and Washington, respectively.

Plus Knox in Seattle and a vacancy with the Rams.

Three of the recently departed coaches — Knox, Malavasi and Levy — were members of that 10-member class of 1978. Of those 10, only two remain in the top two years after making the Super Bowl in 1980.

Bill Walsh, who guided the San Francisco 49ers to the Super Bowl championship a year ago, considered quitting after a 3-6 record this season, staying on only as the team's general manager. Walsh cited the emotional strain and drug problems among his players, but decided to stay on when he couldn't find another coach with whom he was satisfied.

So enter the new coaches: Bill

Leeman Bennett, fired by the Atlanta Falcons, who began a 5-4 record and a spot in the expanded 16-team playoffs wasn't good enough.

• And Ray Malavasi, who coached the Los Angeles Rams to records of 5-11 and 2-7 the past two years after making the Super Bowl in 1980.

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Medical World Is Taking a Look
At the Stress Factor in Athletics

The Associated Press

EAST LANSING, Michigan — "Burnout" is a word that appears more and more in sports reports, as coaches and players say they are quitting because they can no longer deal with the pressures of the games that have made them rich and famous.

It's also a problem that puzzles psychologists and physicians who specialize in sports medicine.

"We don't know very much, physiologically," said Larry Armstrong, a doctoral fellow at Ball State University's Human Performance Laboratory. "It's probably a combination of mental and physical but we know more about the mental aspects. How you treat it depends on how soon you want to bring them back. It's best to rest or find diversions."

"It's not the stress — it's the meaninglessness of the stress," said Bill Beaussay, a Toledo, Ohio, psychologist and executive director of the Academy for the Psychology of Sports. "What Björn Borg says about 'not wanting to pay the price' just isn't true. Nobody ever gets sick of making a lot of money."

"What they do get sick of is getting put behind, being told that you have to qualify at Wimbledon. When little unpleasant things begin to creep in, that's when you don't like."

Borg, a five-time winner of the men's singles championship at Wimbledon, announced last month that he was retiring from competitive tennis at the age of 26.

"I can't give 100 percent," said Borg, who began playing as a professional when he was 16. "Tennis has to be fun if you are to get to the top, and I don't feel that way any more."

Borg's announcement closely followed the decision by Dick Vermeil, who took the Philadelphia Eagles to the Super Bowl two years ago, to retire as coach of the National Football League club at the age of 46.

"I'm burned out," Vermeil said. "I'm physically and mentally drained. I just have to get out for a while."

Geno Sosnow, coach of the Minnesota North Stars of the National Hockey League, also cited burnout when he announced his retirement last month. Beaussay

said more athletes and coaches soon may add their names to the list.

"You watch, in the next year, a lot of other tennis players are going to say the same thing Borg has said," he said. "Whenever a person gets in that state — burnout — listen very carefully to what they are saying to you. In Borg's case, tennis hasn't changed in 100 years. What he's saying is that Björn Borg isn't fun anymore."

According to Ronald L. Smith, a professor and director of clinical psychology training at the University of Washington, burnout can be linked to stress or lack of incentive.

"In Vermeil's case, if he had developed some other stress management skills — learned to get out from under the job a bit — he might have avoided burning out," Smith said. "It becomes a deadly business."

Borg's case is very different. He decided the rewards were not worth the cost. Stress was not so much a factor with Borg.

World-class tennis players and big-league coaches aren't the only ones facing burnout. Doug McKee, a physician for Michigan State University varsity teams, also has worked with athletes through the university's Youth Sports Institute.

Frequently, young athletes are sick of their sport by the time they reach high school and drop out because they've never had time for their own self-induced activities, McKee said.

Burned-out coaches also suffer from the "overuse syndrome," the doctor added.

"This is not a psychological disorder. These people are not crazy," McKee said. "I don't know them, but my guess is they may feel like they were trapped in their situations — in a system."

The coaches who last the longest are those like Bud Grant of the NFL's Minnesota Vikings — whose fondness for hunting and fishing is widely publicized — and Penn State's Joe Paterno, who also has developed interests outside football.

"When you've got a Bud Grant or a Joe Paterno you've got a hugger and you'd better hold on to him," McKee said. "That's what we need more of in sports."

SPORTS BRIEFS

Tarkanian Makes the Desert Boom

His Basketball Rebels Are Las Vegas's Best Bet

By Richard Hoffer
Los Angeles Times Service

LAS VEGAS — Add to the colorful mythology of Strip casinos one more house with an unbeatable edge. Add the Las Vegas Convention Center, a low-slung warehouse of busted dreams, an emporium unadorned by neon but nevertheless notorious for its impossible house odds.

It is the home of the University of Nevada-Las Vegas basketball team, a room nobody leaves a winner. No jackpot here. Not even. Not, anyway, while the Runnin' Rebels, college basketball's last major undefeated team, have

the purists, the fans who like to reserve such high ranking for such college royalty as UCLA and North Carolina. This is not home, after all, to much of a tradition: 25-year-old UNLV has more wins than ivy. Still, this little commuter college (it has about 4,000 full-time students, average age 24) has somehow cut into the big time. And hopes to cut further with NCAA tournament success.

If UNLV has any advantage in approaching an unfair advantage in achieving this goal, it is Coach Tarkanian, 52, who is most notably court-side for chewing on wet towels.

The sad-eyed Tarkanian has a major-college coaching record of 343-83. He's the winningest coach in the game — forget Bobby Knight and Digger Phelps.

None of this should qualify as big news. Tarkanian's teams have always been good, sometimes too good, according to the NCAA. Five of his teams at UNLV have gone to post-season tournaments, one advancing to the NCAA semi-finals in 1977.

This one, though, Tarkanian may like best. This one, of course, is still undefeated.

Tarkanian says he's always at tarkanian, whether at Riverside City College, Pasadena City College, Long Beach State or UNLV. But that's not all. Aside from attracting the attention of the NCAA, which dogged him for six years, Tarkanian's little shelter for unloved basketball players — writhed refuse according to the royalty — attracted problems, followed by troubles.

Most of the head cases that drifted into his program — "I've had my share of goofy ones" — got straightened out and eventually helped both Tarkanian and themselves. Others, fured to Tarkanian by his outlaw image and wide-open style of play, drifted in and then out, leaving nobody.

A case in point would be last year's team, which Tarkanian now admits he didn't like very much. Even for UNLV, where instability is etched above the coat of arms, last year's group was unusually transient. Two transferred out; another merely disappeared. Two other stars used up their eligibility, one before the season was out.

That team, possibly Tarkanian's most talented, went a disappointing 20-10. This year's 21-0 bunch is not quite as gifted, yet Tarkanian enjoys them much more.

Sidney Green, UNLV's best player and a probable first-round pick in the NBA draft, sees the difference, too. "We definitely had more talent last year," he says. "But a couple of guys just didn't want to play team ball. They didn't want to accept his coaching. It was like a New York playground — get to half court and let it go."

And then there's the coach's son, Danny Tarkanian. Tarkanian the

coach says he never wanted Tarkanian the player to come to UNLV. That wasn't the plan. Since he did come, though, Tarkanian the coach made Tarkanian the player the starting guard. Last year, at least, this was not a popular move. Negativism. A guy transfers thousands of miles to play ball, and what does he find standing in his spot? The coach's son. Trouble.

Danny and Jerry are quite a bit more popular this year. What might have been regarded as nepotism last year is this season seen as sheer genius.

Tarkanian the player happens to be leading the nation in assists with 187. "He's the one who runs this show," said Green, the team's leading scorer at 21.4 points a game. "About time we had a 'role' team — different people doing different things besides shooting."

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Even though the Stanley Cup has found a home on Long Island and the All-Star Game travels to southern outposts like this, Murray

Stenmark Wins Slalom in France;
Phil Mahre Regains Overall Lead

The Associated Press

MARKSTEN, France — Ingermark Stenmark slashed through ice and powdery snow Friday to win by a half-second his third World Cup slalom ski race of the season.

The 26-year-old Swedish slalom king, who reigned as World Cup champion from 1976 to 1978, combined two excellent runs through a total of 135 gates in a time of 44.54 seconds.

Paolo Di Cella of Italy was second in 44.55, with Phil Mahre of the United States, the defending champion, third in 45.23.

The race replaced a slalom event that had been canceled in Wengen, Switzerland, on Jan. 15 because of a lack of snow.

Mahre's performance returned him to first place in the overall World Cup standings. He had fallen to second place behind Switzerland's Peter Lüscher after a super-slalom race Wednesday in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, West Germany.

Stenmark posted 52.92 for the

fastest time in the first heat and was third in the other with 51.62.

The Swedish star, who won the World Cup slalom title for seven consecutive years before Mahre wrested it away in 1982, climbed back on top of this season's slalom rankings after Friday's race.

"I thought the course was well prepared," said Stenmark, who previously won slaloms this season at Kitzbühel, Austria, and Courmayeur, Italy.

Mahre placed sixth in the 66-gate first heat and tied with Sweden's Bengt Fjällberg for the fastest time in the 69-gate second heat at 51.59 seconds. Fjällberg finished eighth in the race.

It was the first World Cup event to be held in the Vosges Mountains. A giant slalom is scheduled at Markstein on Saturday.

MEN'S SLALOM

1. Ingermark Stenmark, Sweden, 1:44.54

2. Paolo Di Cella, Italy, 44.54

3. Phil Mahre, U.S., 45.23

4. Andreas Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 45.32

5. Jacques Lamy, Switzerland, 1:45.86

6. Bengt Fjällberg, Sweden, 1:46.00

7. Paul Frommet, Liechtenstein, 1:46.13

10. Bolan Kribal, Yugoslavia, 1:46.15

11. Steve Mahre, U.S., 1:46.19

12. Steve McNamee, U.S., 1:46.24

13. Sig Strand, Sweden, 1:46.53

14. Alex Gjoroi, Italy, 1:46.69

15. Jose Kuratt, Yugoslavia, 1:46.75

WORLD CUP STANDINGS

1. Phil Mahre, U.S., 144.54

2. Peter Lüscher, Switzerland, 140

3. Ingermark Stenmark, Switzerland, 132

4. Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg, 128

5. Peter Müller, Switzerland, 122

6. Steve McNamee, U.S., 120

7. Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg, 107

8. Horst Weirather, Austria, 109

9. Urs Röbler, Switzerland, 99

10. Steve Mahre, U.S., 95

She Sings the Praises of Hockey
For Anne Murray, It Was Part of Growing Up

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

UNIONDALE, New York —

Anne Murray can remember the Saturday nights by the television set, her five brothers and her father debating the merits of her country's two major league hockey teams, the Maple Leafs and the Canadiens.

"It was important for me to win the combined," said Murray, who had won the 1981 and 1982 World Cup championships.

"I didn't ski well in the first heat, because the course was flat. But I like flat courses and I proved I could handle it in the second heat." The course had a vertical drop of 155 meters.

Stenmark posted 52.92 for the

